

Priority Project List Number 20

Candidate Projects



Public Meetings – November 2010

**Abbeville
November 16th**

**New Orleans
November 17th**

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APPENDIX A

PRIORITY LIST 20 SELECTION PROCESS

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act Guidelines for Development of the 20th Priority Project List Final

I. Development of Supporting Information

A. COE staff prepares spreadsheets indicating status of all restoration projects (CWPPRA PL 1-19; Louisiana Coastal Area (LCA) Feasibility Study, Corps of Engineers Continuing Authorities 1135, 204, 206; and State only projects). Also, indicate net acres at the end of 20 years for each CWPPRA project.

B. DNR/USGS staff prepares basin maps indicating:

- 1) Boundaries of the following projects types (PL 1-19; LCA Feasibility Study, COE 1135, 204, 206; and State only).
- 2) Locations of completed projects
- 3) Projected land loss by 2050 with freshwater diversions at Caernarvon and Davis Pond and including all CWPPRA projects approved for construction through January 2010.
- 4) Regional boundary maps with basin boundaries and parish boundaries included.

II. Areas of Need and Project Nominations

A. The four Regional Planning Teams (RPTs) will meet individually by region to examine basin maps, discuss areas of need and Coast 2050 strategies, and accept project nominations by hydrologic basin. Proposed project nominees shall support one or more of the Coast 2050 strategies. Nominations for demonstration projects will also be accepted at any of the four RPT meetings. The RPTs will not vote to select nominee projects at the individual regional meetings, rather voting will be conducted during a separate coast-wide RPT meeting. All CWPPRA agencies and parishes will be required to provide the name and contact information during the RPT meetings for the official representative who will vote at the coast-wide RPT meeting.

B. One coast-wide RPT voting meeting will be held after the individual RPT meetings to vote for nominees (including demonstration project nominees). The RPTs will select three projects in the Terrebonne, Barataria, and Pontchartrain Basins based on the high loss rates (1985-2006) in those basins. Two projects will be selected in the Breton Sound, Teche/Vermilion, Mermentau, Calcasieu/Sabine, and Mississippi River Delta Basins. Because of low land loss rates, only one

project will be selected in the Atchafalaya Basin. If only one project is presented at the Regional Planning Team Meeting for the Mississippi River Delta Basin, then an additional nominee would be selected for the Breton Sound Basin. A total of up to 20 projects could be selected as nominees. Each officially designated parish representative in the basin will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote. The RPTs will also select up to six demonstration project nominees at this coast-wide meeting. Selection of demonstration project nominees will be by consensus, if possible. If voting is required, officially designated representatives from all coastal parishes will have one vote and each federal agency and the State will have one vote.

C. Prior to the coast-wide RPT voting meeting, the Environmental and Engineering Work Groups will screen each demonstration project nominated at the RPT meetings. Demonstration projects will be screened to ensure that each meets the qualifications for demonstration projects as set forth in Appendix E.

D. A lead Federal agency will be designated for the nominees and demonstration project nominees to assist LDNR and local governments in preparing preliminary project support information (fact sheet, maps, and potential designs and benefits). The Regional Planning Team Leaders will then transmit this information to the P&E Subcommittee, Technical Committee and members of the Regional Planning Teams.

III. Preliminary Assessment of Nominated Projects

A. Agencies, parishes, landowners, and other individuals informally confer to further develop projects. Nominated projects shall be developed to support one or more Coast 2050 strategies. The goals of each project should be consistent with those of Coast 2050.

B. Each sponsor of a nominated project will prepare a brief Project Description (no more than one page plus a map) that discusses possible features. Fact sheets will also be prepared for demonstration project nominees.

C. Engineering and Environmental Work Groups meet to review project features, discuss potential benefits, and estimate preliminary fully funded cost ranges for each project. The Work Groups will also review the nominated demonstration projects and verify that they meet the demonstration project criteria.

D. P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of cost estimates and other pertinent information for nominees and demonstration project nominees and furnishes to Technical Committee and Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA).

IV. Selection of Phase 0 Candidate Projects

A. Technical Committee meets to consider the project costs and potential wetland benefits of the nominees. Technical Committee will select ten candidate projects for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. At this time, the Technical Committee will also select up to three demonstration project candidates for detailed assessment by the Environmental, Engineering, and Economic Work Groups. Demonstration project candidates will be evaluated as outlined in Appendix E.

B. Technical Committee assigns a Federal sponsor for each project to develop preliminary Wetland Value Assessment data and engineering cost estimates for Phase 0 as described below.

V. Phase 0 Analysis of Candidate Projects

A. Sponsoring agency coordinates site visits for each project. A site visit is vital so each agency can see the conditions in the area and estimate the project area boundary. Field trip participation should be limited to two representatives from each agency. There will be no site visits conducted for demonstration projects.

B. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups and the Academic Advisory Group meet to refine project features and develop boundaries based on site visits.

C. Sponsoring agency develops Project Information Sheets on assigned projects, using formats developed by applicable work groups; prepares preliminary draft Wetland Value Assessment Project Information Sheet; and makes Phase 1 engineering and design cost estimates and Phase 2 construction cost estimates.

D. Environmental and Engineering Work Groups evaluate all projects (excluding demos) using the WVA and review design and cost estimates.

E. Engineering Work Group reviews and approves Phase 1 and 2 cost estimates.

F. Economics Work Group reviews cost estimates and develops annualized (fully funded) costs.

G. Corps of Engineers staff prepares information package for Technical Committee and CPRA. Packages consist of:

- 1) updated Project Information Sheets;
- 2) a matrix for each region that lists projects, fully funded cost, average annual cost, Wetland Value Assessment results in net acres and Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHUs), and cost effectiveness (average annual cost/AAHU).
- 3) qualitative discussion of supporting partnerships and public support; and

H. Technical Committee hosts two public hearings to present information from H above and allows public comment.

VI. Selection of 20th Priority Project List

A. The selection of the 20th PPL will occur at the Winter Technical Committee and Task Force meetings.

B. Technical Committee meets and considers matrix, Project Information Sheets, and public comments. The Technical Committee will recommend up to four projects for selection to the 20th PPL. The Technical Committee may also recommend demonstration projects for the 20th PPL.

C. The CWPPRA Task Force will review the TC recommendations and determine which projects will receive Phase 1 funding for the 20th PPL.

20th Priority List Project Development Schedule (dates subject to change)

December 2009	Distribute public announcement of PPL20 process and schedule
December 2, 2009	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, approve Phase II (Baton Rouge)
January 20, 2010	Winter Task Force Meeting (New Orleans)
January 26, 2010	Region IV Planning Team Meeting (Rockefeller Refuge)
January 27, 2010	Region III Planning Team Meeting (Morgan City)
January 28, 2010	Regions I and II Planning Team Meetings (New Orleans)
February 24, 2010	Coast-wide RPT Voting Meeting (Baton Rouge)
March 12, 2010	Agencies prepare fact sheets for RPT-nominated projects
March 23-24, 2010	Engineering/ Environmental work groups review project features, benefits & prepare preliminary cost estimates for nominated projects (Baton Rouge)
March 25, 2010	P&E Subcommittee prepares matrix of nominated projects showing initial cost estimates and benefits
April 20, 2010	Spring Technical Committee Meeting, select PPL20 candidate projects (New Orleans)
May/June/July	Candidate project site visits
June 23, 2010	Spring Task Force Meeting (Lafayette)
July/August/ September	Env/Eng/Econ work group project evaluations
September 28, 2010	Fall Technical Committee Meeting, O&M and Monitoring funding recommendations (Baton Rouge)
October 13, 2010	Fall Task Force meeting, O&M and Monitoring approvals, announce PPL 20 public meetings (New Orleans)
October 13, 2010	Economic, Engineering, and Environmental analyses completed for PPL20 candidates
November 16, 2010	PPL 20 Public Meeting (Abbeville)
November 17, 2010	PPL 20 Public Meeting (New Orleans)
December 8, 2010	Winter Technical Committee Meeting, recommend PPL20 and Phase II approvals (Baton Rouge)
January 18, 2011	Winter Task Force Meeting, select PPL20 and approve Phase II requests (New Orleans)

Candidate Projects Located in Region 1

PPL20 Unknown Pass to Rigolets Shoreline Protection

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity

Regional: Maintain Eastern Orleans Land Bridge by Marsh Creation and Shoreline Protection and Maintain Shoreline Integrity of Lake Borgne

Project Location:

Region 1, Lake Pontchartrain Basin, Orleans Parish, East Orleans Land Bridge Mapping Unit, along the northwest shoreline of Lake Borgne bounded by the Rigolets, Unknown Pass, the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway (GIWW), and Lake Borgne.

Problem:

High wave energy, sea level rise and subsidence levels are impacting the wetland shorelines and inland marshes of lakes Pontchartrain, Borgne and St. Catherine, and Chef Pass, the Rigolets. These water bodies all outline the East Orleans Landbridge and are located in the Pontchartrain Basin. Identified in both *Coast 2050* and the LCA, this critical land bridge forms a barrier between Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne, an eventual passage to the Gulf of Mexico. Along Lake Borgne between Unknown Pass and the Rigolets, there has been continued loss of shoreline and inland ponds have widened. This area holds the majority of remaining, contiguous wetland acres located in Orleans Parish.

Goals:

The primary goals of this project are to maintain the East Orleans Landbridge by stopping shoreline erosion and to protect inland wetlands between Lake Borgne and Lake St. Catherine.

Proposed Solutions:

The proposed feature will consist of the construction of a rock revetment (22,062 feet) along the shoreline of Lake Borgne.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 39 net acres of marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$27,367,360.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

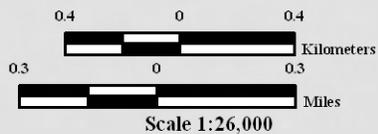
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Unknown Pass to Rigolets Shoreline Protection (PPL20 Candidate)



- - - Shoreline Protection *
- Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



Produced by:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0051
 Map Date: July 26, 2010

PPL20 Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Dedicated Dredging for Wetland Creation; Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity

Regional: Dedicated Delivery of Sediment for Marsh Building; Maintain Shoreline Integrity of Lake Pontchartrain

Mapping Unit: Maintain Shoreline Integrity

Project Location:

Region 1, St. Tammany Parish, Pontchartrain Basin, parts of the project located within Big Branch Marsh National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to Bayou Bonfouca.

Problem:

The marsh in this area was fairly stable prior to Hurricane Katrina in August 2005. There was extensive damage to the marsh along the north shore of Lake Pontchartrain and especially localized in the marshes near Bayou Bonfouca when the storm surge removed many acres of marsh. Marsh loss rates should increase in the marsh surrounding these newly created open water areas due to an increase in wind driven fetch. Shoreline erosion rates in this area seem to be very low, currently there is one large breach and several smaller ones. Many more are imminent. These breaches provide direct connection between the fresher interior marshes and higher saline waters of Lake Pontchartrain. The breaches in the bankline should be filled before they grow to become a major exchange point causing an increase in interior loss rates.

Goals:

The primary goal of the project is to create 533 acres and nourish 42 acres of low salinity brackish marsh in open water areas adjacent to Bayou Bonfouca with sediment pumped from Lake Pontchartrain.

Proposed Solution:

This project would consist of placing sediment, hydraulically dredged from Lake Pontchartrain, in open water sites to a height of +1.2 NAVD 88 to create 533 acres and nourish approximately 42 acres of marsh. Several historic marsh ponds have been identified and would be restored. Tidal creeks are also proposed to connect these ponds to facilitate water exchange and fisheries access. Containment dikes would be sufficiently gapped or degraded to allow for fisheries access no later than three years post construction.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 424 net acres of intermediate marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

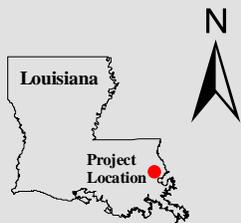
The total fully funded cost for the project is \$23,875,866.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

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Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation Project (PPL20 Candidate)



Borrow Site *



Marsh Creation *



Project Boundary

** denotes proposed features*



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0067
Map Date: August 13, 2010

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National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Candidate Projects Located in Region 2

PPL20 Lake Lery Shoreline Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Dedicated Dredging for Wetland Creation; Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity; and Vegetative Plantings

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Basin, St. Bernard Parish, along the eastern rim of Lake Lery and extending toward Bayou Terre aux Boeufs

Problem:

The marshes forming the eastern shoreline of Lake Lery and directly to the east of the former lake shoreline were severely deteriorated by Hurricane Katrina. It was estimated that wetlands in the project vicinity are being lost at the rate of -1.53% /year based on USGS data from 1985 to 2009. Without directly rebuilding these marshes, the lake itself will likely continue to grow and will extend to Bayou Terre aux Boeufs.

Goals:

The primary goals of the project are to 1) Create/nourish 400 acres of marsh through dedicated dredging and vegetative plantings, 2) Restore/stabilize approximately 1.3 miles of Lake Lery eastern shoreline.

Proposed Solution:

Approximately 303 acres of intermediate marsh would be created and 97 acres of existing marsh would be nourished via confined disposal of sediment dredged from Lake Lery. Approximately 20 acres of shoreline berm would be created with in-situ material along the eastern rim of the lake shaping up to a +4.5 ft crown, 30 ft wide, post consolidation. The berm would settle to marsh elevation during the second half of the 20-year project life. Containment dikes would be breached no later than three years after construction. The created shoreline berm would be planted with shoreline vegetation to reduce erosion; and, would include gapping every 1,000 feet to provide adequate aquatic organism access.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 420 acres of intermediate marsh and water. Approximately 282 net acres of intermediate marsh would be created over the 20-year project life. This net benefit includes the restoration of approximately 1.3 miles of shoreline to reduce erosion rates along the eastern lake rim marshes of Lake Lery.

Project Costs:

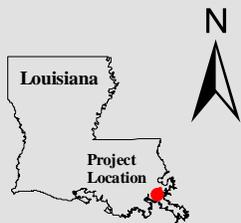
The total fully funded cost for the project is \$26,649,040.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

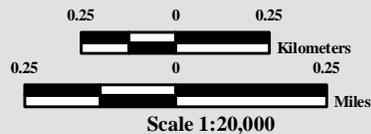
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Lake Lery Shoreline Marsh Creation (PPL20 Candidate)



- Shoreline Berm *
 - Marsh Creation *
 - Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



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 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0047
 Map Date: August 27, 2010

PPL20 Monsecour Siphon

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Regional: Construct Most Effective Small Diversions

Project Location:

Region 2, Breton Sound Basin, Plaquemines Parish, north of Phoenix, LA

Problem:

This area has been disconnected from the Mississippi River since levees were constructed during the early 20th century. The lack of overbank flooding/crevasses ensures that wetlands here do not have sufficient sediment input to maintain elevation against subsidence. In addition, drainage canals and oil and gas canals and associated spoil banks probably create some undesirable impoundment and tidal scour/saltwater intrusion in the area. In addition to impoundment caused by canals and spoil banks, the area is probably somewhat naturally impounded due to natural ridges. Aerial photography clearly demonstrates the significant loss of marsh in this area.

Goals:

The project goal is to reduce wetland loss rates by reintroducing an average of 1,145 cfs, and a maximum of 2,000 cfs, of Mississippi River water into the project area to increase sediment and nutrient loading.

Proposed Solution:

Construct a siphon from the Mississippi River, with 2000 cfs maximum capacity (estimated average flow=1145 cfs). The project may require additional features for delivery and outfall management.

Project Benefits:

The project would benefit 12,338 acres of intermediate marsh and open water. Approximately 825 net acres of intermediate marsh would be created/protected over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$10,563,670.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

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Monsecour Siphon (PPL20 Candidate)



-  Siphon *
-  Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



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 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

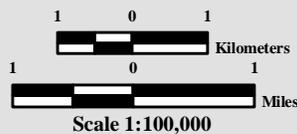


Image Source:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0056
 Map Date: July 30, 2010

PPL20 Coastwide Planting

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Vegetative Planting

Project Location:

Coastwide

Problem:

The coastal restoration community has long recognized the benefits of vegetative plantings in restoration. Many marsh creation and most terracing projects require planting to insure success. Coastal shoreline plantings have also proven to be very effective and some have demonstrated the ability to not only stop shoreline erosion but to facilitate accretion. Recent hurricane events have exposed a need to have a mechanism in place where large-scale planting efforts can be deployed in a timely manner to specifically target areas of need anywhere along the coast. Although the CWPPRA program can fund specific large-scale planting projects, the normal program cycle for individual projects can delay needed restoration plantings for a number of years.

Goals:

The goals of this project are to facilitate a consistent and responsive planting effort in coastal Louisiana that is flexible enough to routinely plant on a large scale and be able to rapidly respond to “hot spots” following storms or other damaging events.

Proposed Solution:

This project will provide a consistent annual mechanism for vegetative planting projects through the CWPPRA program designed to implement targeted restoration planting efforts. The project would set up an advisory panel consisting of representatives from various state and federal agencies who would assist in the selection of projects for funding. The project would also set up a mechanism by which project nominations would be submitted for consideration. The panel would provide an annual report on project activities.

Project Benefits:

The equivalent of 90 acres of interior marsh and 40,000 linear feet of coastal shoreline will be planted per annum over a 10 year period to effectively create/protect a total of 779 net acres of marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost is \$11,611,059

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

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Coastwide Planting Project

PPL-20



Potential Vegetative Planting Projects:

- Shoreline stabilization
- Shallow mud flats
- Storm-damaged marshes
- Bankline stabilization
- Barrier Islands



PPL20 Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery – Marsh Creation 3

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Dedicated Dredging for Wetland Creation

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Plaquemines and Jefferson Parishes

Problem:

The wetlands in the Barataria Basin were historically nourished by the fresh water, sediment and nutrients delivered by the Mississippi River and the many distributary channels. Following the creation of levees along the lower river for flood control and navigation, these inputs ceased. In addition, numerous oil and gas canals in the area contributed significantly to wetland losses. Data suggests that from 1932 to 1990, the basin lost over 245,000 ac of marsh, and from 1978 to 1990, Barataria Basin experienced the highest rate of wetland loss along the entire coast.

Goals:

The primary goal of this project is to create/nourish 522 ac of emergent intermediate marsh using sediment from the Mississippi River. In order to achieve this, specific project goals include (1) create 457 acres of marsh habitat using sediment from the Mississippi River, (2) nourish 51 acres of existing marsh habitat using sediment from the Mississippi River, (3) create approximately 10 acres of tidal ponds and approximately 10,000 linear feet of tidal creeks (Approximately 4 acres). This project will tie in to the previous BA-39 project and create/protect 436 ac of emergent intermediate marsh over the project's life.

Proposed Solution:

Creation/nourishment of approximately 522 acres of emergent intermediate marsh by hydraulically pumping sediment from the Mississippi River via pipeline, create approximately 10 acres of tidal ponds and approximately 10,000 linear feet of tidal creeks, degrade and gap containment dike to hydraulically connect the constructed tidal creeks to the adjacent water, and plant appropriate marsh vegetation (funds are budgeted to plant 50% of the created marsh acres/229 ac).

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 436 net acres of marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$39,530,119.

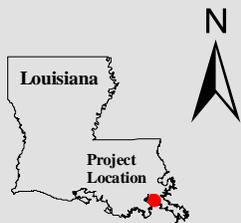
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Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery - Marsh Creation 3 (PPL20 Candidate)



- Tidal Creek *
- Created Marsh Ponds *
- Marsh Creation *
- Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



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 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0053
 Map Date: July 30, 2010

PPL20 Homeplace Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Dedicated Dredging for Wetland Creation

Project Location:

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Plaquemines Parish, near Homeplace, west of hurricane protection levee

Problem:

The wetlands in the Barataria Basin were historically nourished by the fresh water, sediment and nutrients delivered by the Mississippi River and the many distributary channels. Following the creation of levees along the lower river for flood control and navigation, these inputs ceased. At Homeplace, the marsh located between the hurricane protection levee and Bay Lanaux / Bay de la Cheniere is severely degraded; the lack of healthy marsh at this location poses a threat to the hurricane protection levee. Aerial photography (2008) confirms the deterioration of marsh west of the hurricane protection levee.

Goals:

The primary goal of this project is to create 211 acres and nourish 29 acres of marsh between the hurricane protection levee and Bay Lanaux / Bay de la Cheniere. The proposed marsh creation and nourishment will help protect the hurricane protection levee.

Proposed Solution:

Create 211 acres and nourish 29 acres of marsh using material excavated from the Mississippi River. All created acres will be planted with appropriate marsh vegetation.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 202 net acres of marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$20,156,135.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

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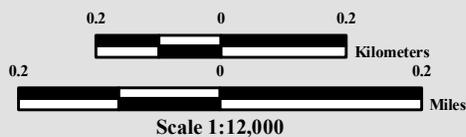
John Jurgensen, USDA-NRCS, 318-473-7694, john.jurgensen@la.usda.gov



Homeplace Marsh Creation (PPL20 Candidate)



-  **Marsh Creation ***
-  **Project Boundary**
- * denotes proposed features**



Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0060
Map Date: August 10, 2010

Candidate Projects Located in Region 3

PPL20 Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Dedicated Dredging for Wetland Creation; Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity

Regional: Maintain Shoreline Integrity in Caillou, Terrebonne, and Timbalier Bays

Project Location:

This project is located in Region 3, Terrebonne Basin, Terrebonne Parish.

Problem:

Emergent marshes north of Terrebonne Bay have been eroding as fast or faster than almost any other marshes along coastal Louisiana. As these marshes convert to shallow open water, the tidal prism will increase which will in turn increase the frequency and duration of tides north of Terrebonne Bay. This increasing tidal prism is likely to increase the future interior marsh loss rates for those marshes directly north of Terrebonne Bay. These marshes are important for their habitat values as well as serving to slow the progress of highly saline waters that threaten the lower salinity marshes north and west of Madison Bay and in the Lake Boudreaux basin. The continued loss of these marshes has directly contributed to the ongoing flooding problems of many communities along Bayou Terrebonne including the town of Montegut.

Goals:

The primary goal of this project is to fill shallow open water areas and nourish marshes north of Terrebonne Bay/Lake Barre thereby reducing the tidal prism north of Terrebonne Bay and interior land loss from tidal scouring. *Specific Goals:* 1) Create 365 acres of intertidal marsh in shallow open water and nourish 299 acres of fragmented marsh within the project area reducing water exchange between Terrebonne Bay and interior lakes during tidal and small storm events. 2) Reduce erosion along 16,000 ft of the northern Terrebonne Bay shoreline.

Proposed Solution:

The proposed features of this project consist of filling approximately 365 acres of shallow open water and nourishing approximately 299 acres of very low or fragmented marsh with material hydraulically dredged from Terrebonne Bay/Lake Barre. Containment dikes will be degraded/gapped within 3 years of construction to allow for greater tidal and estuarine organism access. This project could be one part of a phased comprehensive plan to protect the northern shoreline of Terrebonne Bay and the interior marshes from further erosion and reduce the tidal prism.

Project Benefits:

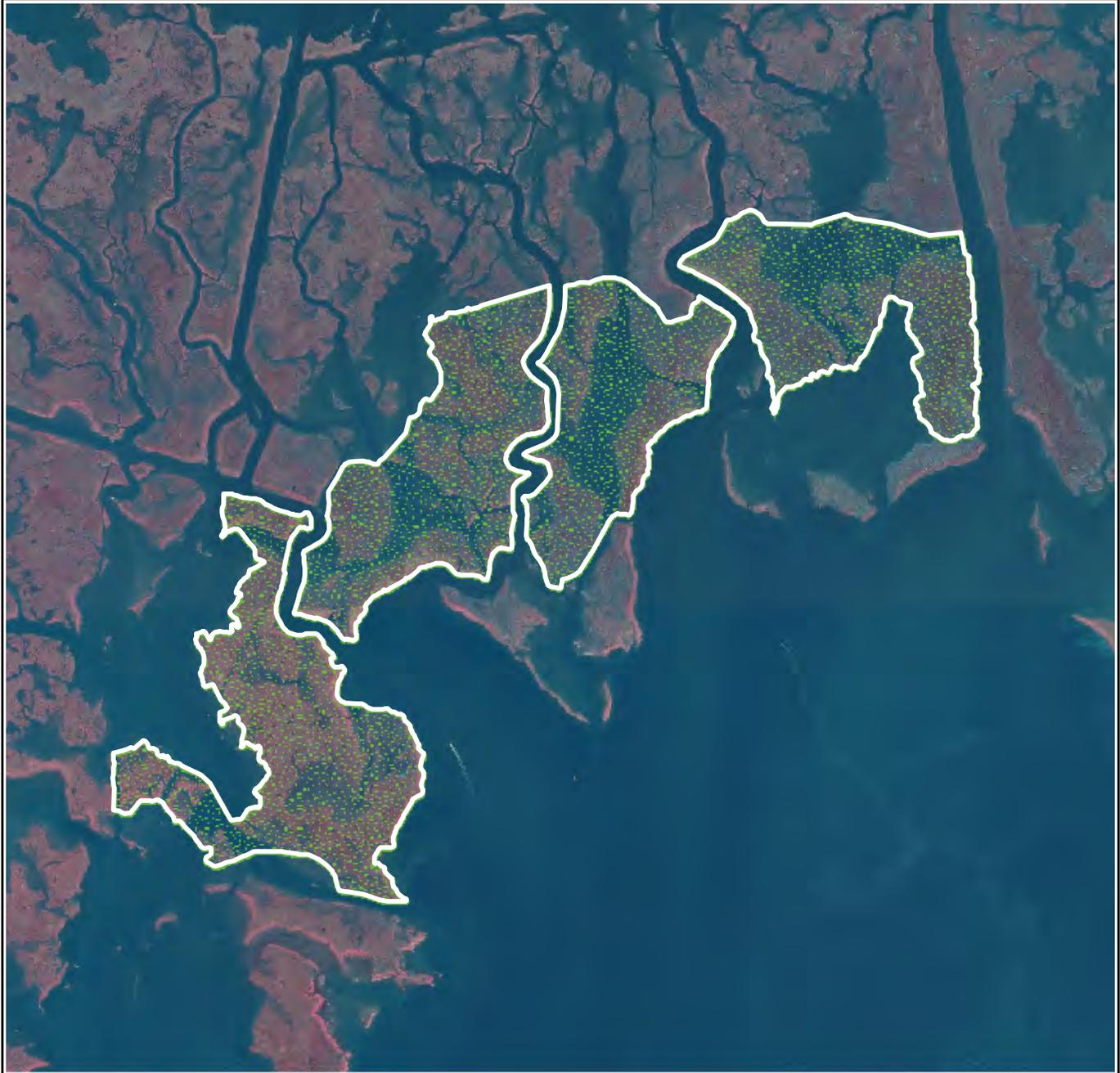
The project would result in approximately 353 net acres of marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

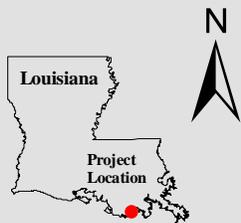
The total fully funded cost for the project is \$27,414,401.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

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Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment Project (PPL20 Candidate)

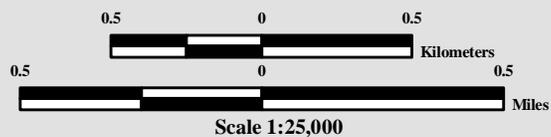


- Marsh Creation *
- Project Boundary

* denotes proposed features



Produced by:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La



Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0061
 Map Date: October 22, 2010

Image Source:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

PPL 20 Cote Blanche Freshwater & Sediment Introduction & Shoreline Protection

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity; Assure vertical accumulation

Regional: Maintain shoreline integrity and stabilize critical shoreline areas of the Teche-Vermilion Bay systems; Optimize riverine flows from GIWW into marshes and minimize direct flow into bays; Reduce sedimentation in bays

Project Location:

Region 3, Teche/Vermilion Basin, St. Mary Parish.

Problem:

Substantial loss occurred in the project area due primarily to significant increases in hydrologic energy and marine impacts within highly vulnerable, organic marsh following oil and gas canal installation. The TV-4 Project implementation reduced water level variability and the rate of marsh loss, and is also promoting the accretion of sediment entering the interior from the adjacent bays. Hurricanes Lili and Rita however caused severe impacts along with direct removal of more than 1,800 acres of emergent marsh within the project area (Barras 2004 and 2005). Significant quantities of fresh water and sediment are available from the GIWW but only a small portion currently reaches the adjacent interior marshes for a number of reasons. The targeted Marone Point shoreline experienced historic erosion rates that varied from 9-20 ft/year. If left unchecked, the rapidly eroding shoreline along East Cote Blanche Bay will lead to a conversion of the highly organic interior wetlands to open water.

Goals:

The primary goals are to 1) tap the freshwater and sediment flow available in the GIWW to cease emergent marsh loss and promote land building, and 2) halt and/or reverse shoreline erosion.

Proposed Solution:

A total of 37,043 linear feet of flow improvements along various reaches of existing channels and the installation of a structural measure to provide a net flow increase of 930 cfs diverted from the GIWW. The freshwater and sediment input would be distributed through multiple avenues to optimize flow delivery to isolated damaged areas. Project features also include 27,150 linear feet of shoreline protection along the northern shoreline of East Cote Blanche Bay.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in 763 net acres protected and/or created over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

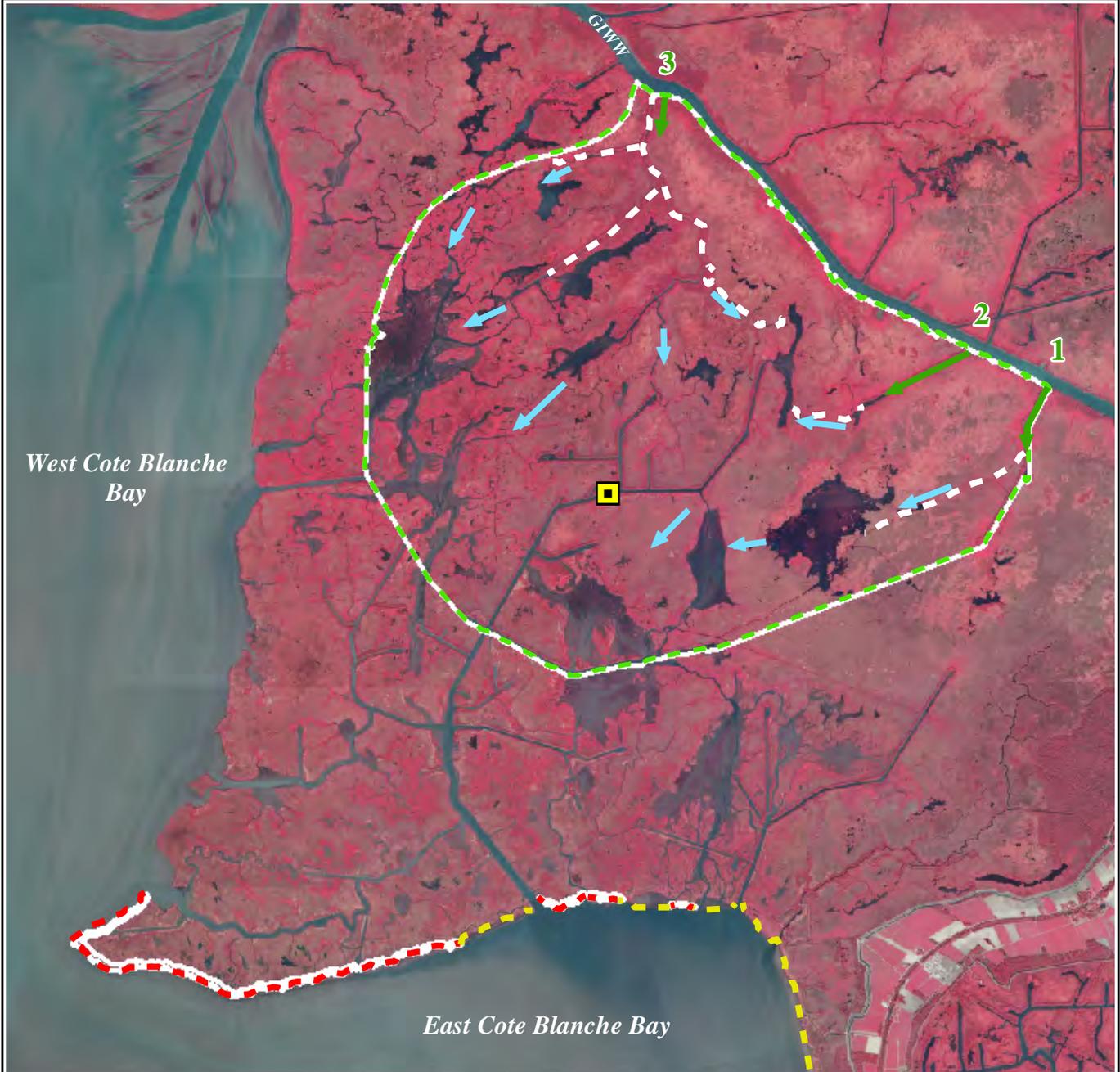
The total fully funded cost for the project is \$33,380,676.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

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Cindy Steyer/NRCS/ (225) 389-0334 cindy.steyer@la.usda.gov

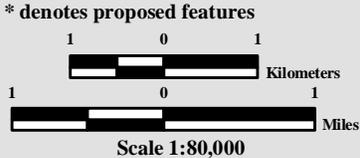
Patra Ghergich/NRCS (337) 828-1461 ext 3 patra.ghergich@la.usda.gov



Cote Blanche Freshwater & Sediment Introduction & Shoreline Protection (PPL20 Candidate)



- Freshwater & Sediment Introduction *
- Channel Improvement *
- Distributary Flow *
- Plug with Boat Bay *
- Freshwater & Sediment Introduction Area *
- Shoreline Protection *
- Existing and/or Authorized Shoreline Protection
- Project Boundary *



Produced by:
U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey
National Wetlands Research Center
Coastal Restoration Field Station
Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2011-11-0002
Map Date: October 8, 2010

Candidate Projects Located in Region 4

PPL20 Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Dedicated Dredging for Wetland Creation

Project Location:

Region 4, Calcasieu-Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish, 6 miles northeast from Cameron, LA, on the Cameron Prairie NWR and Miami Corporation north of Grand Bayou.

Problem:

Approximately 14,390 acres (32%) of the Cameron-Creole Watershed Project (CCWP) marshes were lost to open water from 1932 to 1990 at an average loss rate of 248 acres/year (0.55 percent/year) due to subsidence and saltwater intrusion from the Calcasieu Ship Channel. The CCWP was implemented by the NRCS in 1989 to reduce saltwater intrusion and stimulate restoration through revegetation. Hurricanes Rita and Ike in 2005 and 2008 breached the watershed levee scouring the marsh and allowing higher Calcasieu Lake salinities to enter the watershed causing more land loss. The Calcasieu-Sabine Basin lost 28 mi² (17,920 acres) (4.4%) as a result of Hurricane Rita (Barras et al. 2006). Land loss is estimated to be 1.33 percent/year based on USGS data from 1985 to 2009 within the extended project boundary.

Goals:

Project goals include restoring and nourishing marsh with dedicated dredged material from Calcasieu Lake to benefit fish and wildlife resources in the Cameron Prairie National Wildlife Refuge and adjacent brackish marshes of the Calcasieu Lake estuary. Specific phase 0 goals include creating 609 acres of brackish marsh and nourishing 7 acres of brackish marsh.

Proposed Solution:

Place approximately 3 million cubic yards of material into two marsh creation areas north of Grand Bayou to restore 609 acres and nourish 7 acres of brackish marsh. Material would be dredged from a borrow site proposed in Calcasieu Lake. The borrow site would be designed to avoid and minimize impacts to oysters and other sensitive aquatic habitat. The hurricane-scoured marsh within the project area is very shallow (averaging 1.2 feet deep) making it ideal for marsh restoration with sediment because more marsh per volume of dredged material could be restored. Tidal creeks will be constructed prior to placement of dredge material and retention levees would be gapped to support estuarine fisheries access and to achieve a functional marsh.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 534 net acres of brackish marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

The total fully-funded cost is \$23,405,612.

Preparers of Fact Sheet:

Angela Trahan, USFWS, (337) 291-3137 Angela_Trahan@fws.gov

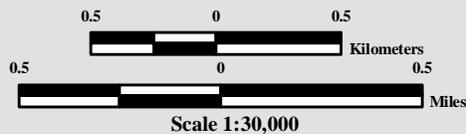
Darryl Clark, USFWS, (337) 291-3111 Darryl_Clark@fws.gov



Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation (PPL20 Candidate)



- Marsh Creation ***
 - Project Boundary**
- * denotes proposed features



Produced by:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0078
 Map Date: August 16, 2010

PPL20 Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Coastwide: Dedicated Dredging for Wetland Creation or Beneficial Use of Dredged Material from Maintenance Operations; Stabilization of the Width and Depth of Major Navigation Channels and other Water bodies at their Point of Intersection
Mapping Unit: Restore the hydrology at Kelso Bayou

Project Location:

Region 4, Calcasieu-Sabine Basin, Cameron Parish, Black Lake Mapping Unit

Problem:

The most significant environmental problem affecting the marshes in this area is deterioration and conversion to open water. Marsh loss has and continues to occur as a result of salt water intrusion and sediment export (erosion). The construction of the Calcasieu Ship Channel and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway greatly increased the efficiency of water exchange through Calcasieu Pass. Freshwater retention was consequently reduced and salt water is able to enter interior marshes and penetrate ever further north and west. Project-area marshes are connected to the navigation channels through a network of canals and bayous including Kelso Bayou and Alkali Ditch. Unvegetated substrate is vulnerable to increased tidal exchange and immense quantities of organic substrate are being exported.

Additionally, the Calcasieu Ship Channel acts as a conduit during storm events. Recent marsh loss and scouring at the mouth of Kelso Bayou from impacts related to Hurricanes Rita and Ike allow increased salt water intrusion, tidal exchange, and storm surge impacts.

Goals:

The goal of this project is to restore and protect approximately 319 acres of critically important marsh and the numerous functions provided by those acres. The proposed project will restore a portion of the historic meandering channel of Kelso Bayou and provide direct protection to Louisiana State Highway 27, the region's only northward hurricane evacuation route.

Proposed Solutions:

- 1) Approximately 319 acres of marsh will be created/nourished and planted to reestablish the natural meandering banks of Kelso Bayou. Over 100 of those acres would be located between the Calcasieu Ship Channel and State Highway 27.
- 2) Approximately 3,200 linear feet of rock will be used to protect the marsh creation area and the existing shoreline along the Calcasieu Ship Channel.
- 3) The mouth of Kelso Bayou will be rock armored to prevent additional tidal scour.

Project Benefits:

The project would result in approximately 274 net acres of marsh over the 20-year project life.

Project Costs:

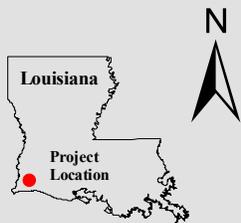
The total fully funded cost for the project is \$16,632,765.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

Troy Mallach, NRCS troy.mallach@la.usda.gov



Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation (PPL20 Candidate)



- Shoreline Protection *
 - Marsh Creation *
 - Project Boundary
- * denotes proposed features



Produced by:
 U.S. Department of the Interior
 U.S. Geological Survey
 National Wetlands Research Center
 Coastal Restoration Field Station
 Baton Rouge, La

Image Source:
 2008 Digital Orthophoto Quarter Quadrangles

Map ID: USGS-NWRC 2010-11-0071
 Map Date: September 13, 2010

Candidate Demonstration Projects

PPL20 EcoSystems Wave Attenuator Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity

Potential Demonstration Project Location(s):

Gulf, bay, or lake shorelines; specific site to be determined; applicable coastwide

Problem:

Coastal Louisiana consists of areas with unstable soil conditions, subsurface obstructions, accessibility limitations, etc. which limit the types of shoreline protection suitable to provide adequate relief of shoreline erosion. Traditional methods that have shown the most success are through the use of rock riprap. The major advantages of rock are the effectiveness and durability of protection that is provided. The disadvantages are the cost, supply, and site specific problems with placement and handling of material. However, the same problems are also associated with other “non-rock” alternatives that have been tried as substitutes to provide equivalent protection against shoreline erosion.

Goals:

The primary goal of this demonstration project is to manufacture, deploy and test an alternative method of shoreline protection equivalent to traditional methods in areas where site conditions limit or preclude traditional methods.

Proposed Solution:

Walter Marine has developed a method of protection against shoreline erosion using the EcoSystems Wave Attenuator. This product is a unit of EcoSystems discs mounted on a piling with an innovative anchoring system, which dissipates wave action. The EcoSystems Wave Attenuator could be applicable for use as shoreline protection or in place of a channel plug. The intent of this demonstration project is to place the EcoSystems Wave Attenuator in an area where traditional restoration strategies would have used a plug or sheetpile for a channel closure. The project will evaluate the effectiveness of reducing wave energy and shoreline erosion. As a shoreline protection feature, a replicate treatment of double rows of pilings (6’ OC) would be driven and 4-foot diameter disks mounted on each piling along approximately 500 LF of shoreline for each treatment.

Project Benefits:

If successful the project benefits include: 1) reduction in shoreline erosion associated with wave energy; 2) information regarding deployment and installation of EcoSystems Wave Attenuator; 3) information obtained would allow a comparison with riprap structures; 4) identification of other applications of EcoSystems Wave Attenuators.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$2,345,866.

Preparer of Fact Sheet:

John D. Foret. Ph.D., NOAA Fisheries Service, (337) 291-2107, john.foret@noaa.gov

PPL20 Floating Islands Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity; Vegetative Planting; Terracing

Potential Demonstration Project Location(s):

Coastwide

Problem:

Excessive erosion of bay and lake rims expose thousands of acres of interior marshes to increased erosion rates and severe hydrologic change. In addition, the loss of wetlands resulting from the direct effects of wave action is exacerbated over large open bodies of water where fetch distances are great. Highly organic interior marshes have limited options for restoration because of poor soil conditions. Shoreline erosion rates have been measured in excess of 30 feet per year in some areas of coastal Louisiana. The need for stabilization in critical areas was noted in all four Coast 2050 regions.

Goals:

The goal of this demonstration project is to restore and enhance interior marsh shorelines and maintain exchange and interface with estuarine systems. Additionally, some accretion may occur and build emergent marsh.

Proposed Solution:

The Floating Island is a multi-faceted marsh restoration and enhancement system that would absorb and deflect wave energy, protect and enhance vegetation, protect and create emergent marsh, trap sediment and provide nursery habitat. The islands are made from recycled PET plastic and adhered together with polyurethane marine foam. They are connected to each other and anchored into the soil with marine/earth anchor systems. Project effectiveness would be monitored and evaluated after construction. Shoreline surveys and transects will be conducted during years 1, 3, and 5 to monitor shoreline movement and water depths behind the structure. Annual inspection will include condition of the mat and percentage of the mat that is vegetated, as well as notes if the mats are floating or attached to the water bottom.

Project Benefits:

Absorb and deflect wave energy; Protect and enhance existing or planted shoreline vegetation; Allow ingress and egress of aquatic species; Collect sediment by reducing wave energy; Reduce interior marsh loss.

Project Costs:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$1,977,995.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

Jason Kroll, NRCS, 225-389-0347 jason.kroll@la.usda.gov

Nicole Waguespack, 225-923-2194 nicole@floatingislandES.com

PPL20 Wave Suppressor Sediment Collection System Demonstration Project

Coast 2050 Strategy:

Maintenance of Bay and Lake Shoreline Integrity

Potential Demonstration Project Location(s):

Region 2, Barataria Basin, Lafourche Parish, southwestern shore of Little Lake

Problem:

The Wave Suppressor Sediment Collection System (Wave Robber) addresses two critical areas of need in coastal Louisiana. First, the Wave Robber is designed to protect the shorelines and wetlands from erosion caused by wave action or tidal surge. Second, the Wave Robber system can assist in the rebuilding of shorelines and restoration of wetlands lost from wave energy or tidal surge.

Goals:

The primary goal of this demonstration project is to manufacture, deploy and test an alternative method of shoreline protection equivalent to traditional methods, while trapping ambient sediments to facilitate expansion of emergent marsh along estuary shorelines.

Proposed Solution:

The Wave Robber system serves as a barrier to disrupt the wave/tidal flow into a shoreline while at the same time allowing sediment to be carried through the system by the wave action and water currents. Sediment is trapped and deposited between the system and the shoreline. Each Wave Robber unit is constructed of high density polyethylene plastic that is injected into a mold. Assuming a 3ft water depth, the units would measure 6ft tall, 12ft deep and 10ft wide. If proven successful, the unit can be modified to match other site conditions. This project would install 50 Wave Robber units along three different shorelines (500 ft at each shoreline), with two different spacing patterns at each site.

Project Benefits:

Potential project benefits include: 1) reduction in shoreline erosion associated with wave energy and 2) trapped sediment would consolidate to form a solid base for the establishment of emergent marsh.

Project Cost:

The total fully funded cost for the project is \$1,718,192.

Preparer(s) of Fact Sheet:

John D. Foret. Ph.D., NOAA Fisheries Service, (337) 291-2107, john.foret@noaa.gov

PPL20 Candidate Project Evaluation Matrix

Project Name	Region	Parish	Project Area (acres)	Average Annual Habitat Units (AAHU)	Net Acres	Total Fully Funded Cost	Fully-Funded Phase I Cost	Fully-Funded Phase II Cost	Average Annual Cost (AAC)	Cost Effectiveness (AAC/AAHU)	Cost Effectiveness (Cost/Net Acre)
Unknown Pass to Rigolets Shoreline Protection	1	Orleans	43	15	39	\$27,367,360	\$1,554,684	\$25,812,676	\$1,709,314	\$113,954	\$701,727
Bayou Bonfouca Marsh Creation	1	St. Tammany	591	195	424	\$23,875,866	\$2,567,244	\$21,308,622	\$1,802,443	\$9,243	\$56,311
Lake Lery Shoreline Marsh Creation	2	St. Bernard	420	111	282	\$26,649,040	\$2,678,460	\$23,970,580	\$1,971,498	\$17,761	\$94,500
Monsecour Siphon	2	Plaquemines	12,338	673	825	\$10,563,670	\$1,939,864	\$8,623,806	\$735,507	\$1,093	\$12,804
Coastwide Planting	2	Plaquemines	4,903	189	779	\$11,611,059	\$156,945	\$11,454,114	\$686,343	\$3,631	\$14,905
Bayou Dupont Sediment Delivery-Marsh Creation 3	2	Jefferson	522	194	436	\$39,530,119	\$3,343,877	\$36,186,242	\$2,940,357	\$15,156	\$90,665
Homeplace Marsh Creation	2	Plaquemines	240	118	202	\$20,156,135	\$2,219,037	\$17,937,098	\$1,511,095	\$12,806	\$99,783
Terrebonne Bay Marsh Creation-Nourishment	3	Terrebonne	664	224	353	\$27,414,401	\$2,901,750	\$24,512,651	\$2,037,486	\$9,096	\$77,661
Cote Blanche Freshwater and Sediment Introduction and Shoreline Protection	3	St. Mary	10,851	296	763	\$33,380,676	\$2,946,334	\$30,434,342	\$2,410,844	\$8,145	\$43,749
Cameron-Creole Watershed Grand Bayou Marsh Creation	4	Cameron	616	214	534	\$23,405,612	\$2,376,789	\$21,028,823	\$1,756,971	\$8,210	\$43,831
Kelso Bayou Marsh Creation	4	Cameron	319	168	274	\$16,632,765	\$2,360,609	\$14,272,156	\$1,214,476	\$7,229	\$60,704

PPL 20 Demonstration Project Evaluation Matrix

(Parameter grading as to effect: 1 = low; 2 = medium; 3 = high)

Demonstration Project Name	Lead Agency	Total Fully Funded Cost	Parameter (P _n)						Total Score	Averaging of Agency Scores
			P ₁ Innovativeness	P ₂ Applicability or Transferability	P ₃ Potential Cost Effectiveness	P ₄ Potential Env Benefits	P ₅ Recognized Need for Info	P ₆ Potential for Technological Advancement		
Floating Islands	NRCS	\$1,977,995	3	2	2	3	3	2	15	15
EcoSystems Wave Attenuator	NMFS	\$2,345,866	3	3	2	2	3	2	15	14
Wave Robber	NMFS	\$1,718,192	3	3	2	2	3	2	15	14

"Total Score" calculation:

Individual parameter scores were determined from the score having the majority of the vote.

Example - if 4 agencies cast a vote of "3" and 3 agencies cast a vote of "2", then a score of "3" was given.

"Averaging of Agency Scores" calculation:

Calculated by averaging the Total Scores from each Agency.

Demonstration Project Parameters

(P₁) *Innovativeness* - The demonstration project should contain technology that has not been fully developed for routine application in coastal Louisiana or in certain regions of the coastal zone. The technology demonstrated should be unique and not duplicative in nature to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques for which the results are known. Techniques which are similar to traditional methods or other previously tested techniques should receive lower scores than those which are truly unique and innovative.

(P₂) *Applicability or Transferability* - Demonstration projects should contain technology which can be transferred to other areas of the coastal zone. However, this does not imply that the technology must be applicable to all areas of the coastal zone. Techniques, which can only be applied in certain wetland types or in certain coastal regions, are acceptable but may receive lower scores than techniques with broad applicability.

(P₃) *Potential Cost Effectiveness* - The potential cost-effectiveness of the demonstration project's method of achieving project objectives should be compared to the cost-effectiveness of traditional methods. In other words, techniques which provide substantial cost savings over traditional methods should receive higher scores than those with less substantial cost savings. Those techniques which would be more costly than traditional methods, to provide the same level of benefits, should receive the lowest scores. Information supporting any claims of potential cost savings should be provided.

(P₄) *Potential Environmental Benefits* - Does the demonstration project have the potential to provide environmental benefits equal to traditional methods? somewhat less than traditional methods? above and beyond traditional methods? Techniques with the potential to provide benefits above and beyond those provided by traditional techniques should receive the highest scores.

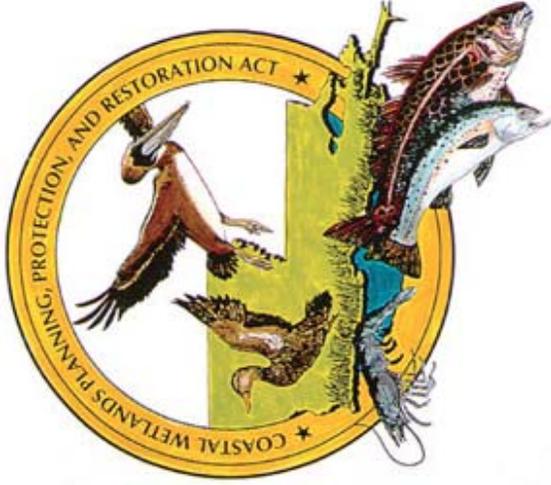
(P₅) *Recognized Need for the Information to be Acquired* - Within the restoration community, is there a recognized need for information on the technique being investigated? Demonstration projects which provide information on techniques for which there is a great need should receive the highest scores.

(P₆) *Potential for Technological Advancement* - Would the demonstration project significantly advance the traditional technology currently being used to achieve project objectives? Those techniques which have a high potential for completely replacing an existing technique at a lower cost and without reducing wetland benefits should receive the highest scores.

Coastal Wetlands Planning, Protection and Restoration Act

20th Priority Project List Meeting Announcement

Date:	November 16, 2010	November 17, 2010	20th Priority Project List (PPL) Public Meetings
Time:	7:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	
Location:	Vermilion Parish Police Jury Courthouse Building Courtroom #1, 2nd floor 100 North State Street Abbeville, Louisiana	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New Orleans District District Assembly Room 7400 Leake Avenue New Orleans, Louisiana	Two public meetings will be held to present the results of candidate project evaluations under review and consideration for CWPPRA PPL 20. The evaluation results will be presented for all the PPL 20 candidate projects at each meeting. The public is invited to attend and provide comments on the candidate projects. The CWPPRA Technical Committee will meet on December 8, 2010 in Baton Rouge at the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries to recommend projects for PPL 20 selection.



Written comments may be provided no later than November 25, 2010 to the CWPPRA Task Force by mail, fax or email to:

Colonel Edward R. Fleming
District Engineer, New Orleans
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